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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/586,504

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Claude Daloz

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EXAMINER

ELLIOTT IV, BENJAMIN H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2474

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/586,504	Applicant(s) DALOZ ET AL.	
	Examiner BENJAMIN ELLIOTT	Art Unit 2474	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-6 have been examined. Claims 1-6 are currently pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary.

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Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent 7,254,832 B1 to Christie, IV (hereinafter "Christie"), in view of United States Patent 6,631,416 B2 to Bendinelli et al. (hereinafter "Bendinelli").

Regarding Claim 1, Christie discloses **a system for communication between a first computer terminal of a private Internet Protocol (IP) network and a second computer terminal of a public IP network, said communications system comprising:**

a network boundary equipment (Christie: Figure 2 and Col. 4, line 59 through Col. 5, line 15; communication system comprises a firewall on the private side opposite the public side);

a mediation system in the private IP network that is associated with the first computer terminal (Christie: Figures 1 and 2 and Col. 4, lines 23-58 and Col. 5, lines 16-40; mediation system of the private network comprises switches ("first computer terminal")), **said mediation system being configured to make an IP interface available to the second terminal via a service port of the mediation system** (Christie: Figure 2 and Col. 4, line 63 through Col. 5, line 6; mediation system in private network establishes an IP connection to a second

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terminal (media gateway endpoints, 265, of the public side) via a media gateway controller. MGC 205 connects to MGC 255 on public side. Col. 1, lines 29-30; media gateway comprises at least one port to connect to media gateway controller.).

Christie discloses the MGC of the private side is configured to establish a pinhole, or a packet filter, in connection with the private side (Christie: Col. 5, lines 21-40). The MGC of Christie may act as a call control server, and, the MGC of the public side is configured to exchange messages with the MGC of the private side to establish call control through the firewall (Christie: Col. 5, lines 41-55). Christie does not expressly disclose a server on the public side operable *to configure and control the mediation system* of the private side to establish a connection through the firewall.

Bendinelli discloses a means for establishing a tunnel between two computers on a network (Bendinelli: Abstract). Bendinelli discloses **a mediation system** (Bendinelli: Figure 16A) and **a network boundary equipment** (Bendinelli: Col. 4, lines 23-28). Bendinelli also discloses **said mediation system being configured to make an IP interface available to the second terminal via a service port of the mediation** (Bendinelli: Col. 4, lines 29-40. First port and second port are established between a first terminal and a second terminal.). Bendinelli discloses a **control server in the public IP network** (Bendinelli: Figure 6), **said control server being operable to configure and control said mediation system via a communications tunnel established through said network boundary equipment using the service port of the**

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mediation system (Bendinelli: Figure 16A and Col. 43, lines 4-18. The single tunnel comprises a control path between the server and the gateway of the private network.).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Christie to include the communications tunnel of Bendinelli. This benefits the system by quickly establishing virtual private networks over a communication system (Bendinelli: Col. 3, lines 50-62).

Regarding Claim 2, Christie in view of Bendinelli discloses **the communications system according to claim 1, wherein said IP interface comprises a Transmission Control Protocol User Datagram Protocol IP (TCP/UDP/IP) interface** (Bendinelli: Col. 23, lines 13-28).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Christie to include the communications tunnel of Bendinelli. This benefits the system by quickly establishing virtual private networks over a communication system (Bendinelli: Col. 3, lines 50-62).

Regarding Claim 3, Christie in view of Bendinelli discloses **the system according to claim 2, wherein said communications channel comprises a TCP channel operable to transmit TCP or UDP packets arriving at an internal interface of the mediation system** (Bendinelli: Col. 23, lines 13-28).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Christie to include the

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communications tunnel of Bendinelli. This benefits the system by quickly establishing virtual private networks over a communication system (Bendinelli: Col. 3, lines 50-62).

7. Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christie and Bendinelli, and further in view of United States Patent Application Publication 2004/0028035 A1 to Read (hereinafter "Read").

Regarding Claim 4, Christie in view of Bendinelli discloses **the system according to claim 3**, but is silent on, when relaying a packet from a port opened beforehand by the control server which indicates the receiver port, IP address and port number of sending port, and the received packet.

Read discloses a communication system for handling Internet calls between a public network and a private network separated by a NAT (Read: Abstract). Read further discloses **wherein the mediation system is operable to relay a packet received at a receiver port opened beforehand by the control server** (Read: [0127] and Figure 2. A proxy interface agent receives control signals from an external server to open and/or close UDP sockets behind, or within the firewall. Following security protocols, the agent will then relay the packet.), **indicating an identifier of the receiver port** (Read: [0129]. The agent forms an association between the external terminal and its own end with regards to the IP address and port.), **an IP address and number of a sending port and the received packet** (Read: [0128]. The agent forms a TCP connection to the address and port of the external server to relay the packet.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply further control methods of an external server in the public network and to relay specific information regarding addresses and ports of both ends of the communication system as taught by Read to the teachings of Christie and Bendinelli. This benefits the method by further increasing the efficiency of the registration, configuration, and security of the channel connections (Read: [0127-0129]).

Regarding Claim 5, Christie in view of Bendinelli discloses **the system according to claim 2**, but is silent on, when relaying a packet from a port opened beforehand by the control server which indicates the receiver port, IP address and port number of sending port, and the received packet.

Read discloses a communication system for handling Internet calls between a public network and a private network separated by a NAT (Read: Abstract). Read further discloses **wherein the mediation system is operable to relay a packet received at a receiver port opened beforehand by the control server** (Read: [0127] and Figure 2. A proxy interface agent receives control signals from an external server to open and/or close UDP sockets behind, or within the firewall. Following security protocols, the agent will then relay the packet.), **indicating an identifier of the receiver port** (Read: [0129]. The agent forms an association between the external terminal and its own end with regards to the IP address and port.), **an IP address and number of a sending port and the received packet** (Read: [0128]. The agent forms a TCP connection to the address and port of the external server to relay the packet.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply further control methods of an external server in the public network and to relay specific information regarding addresses and ports of both ends of the communication system as taught by Read to the teachings of Christie and Bendinelli. This benefits the method by further increasing the efficiency of the registration, configuration, and security of the channel connections (Read: [0127-0129]).

Regarding Claim 6, Christie in view of Bendinelli discloses **the system according to claim 1**, but is silent on, when relaying a packet from a port opened beforehand by the control server which indicates the receiver port, IP address and port number of sending port, and the received packet.

Read discloses a communication system for handling Internet calls between a public network and a private network separated by a NAT (Read: Abstract). Read further discloses **wherein the mediation system is operable to relay a packet received at a receiver port opened beforehand by the control server** (Read: [0127] and Figure 2. A proxy interface agent receives control signals from an external server to open and/or close UDP sockets behind, or within the firewall. Following security protocols, the agent will then relay the packet.), **indicating an identifier of the receiver port** (Read: [0129]. The agent forms an association between the external terminal and its own end with regards to the IP address and port), **an IP address and number of a sending port and the received packet** (Read: [0128]. The agent forms a TCP connection to the address and port of the external server to relay the packet.).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply further control methods of an external server in the public network and to relay specific information regarding addresses and ports of both ends of the communication system as taught by Read to the teachings of Christie and Bendinelli. This benefits the method by further increasing the efficiency of the registration, configuration, and security of the channel connections (Read: [0127-0129]).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BENJAMIN ELLIOTT whose telephone number is (571)270-7163. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aung S. Moe/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2474

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT
Examiner
Art Unit 2474